CATALOGUE

GENERAL LEW WALLACE STUDY

CRAWFORDSVILLE

INDIANA

All herein pertains to General Wallace

COLL.

1861

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NOTE. There is little of intrinsic value in this building. Nothing that could be sold or pawned to advantage. Every article has a private mark.

The land embracing the General Lew Wallace Study was part of the home of Major Isaac C. Elston, 1834, from whom it descended to Mrs. Wallace. The entrance gate is designed after that of the Abbey of the Church of St. Pierre (11th century), Vezelay, France. The building was planned and its erection superintended by General Wallace personally. The frieze is sculptured to represent characters from his books. The premises are owned and maintained by the Wallace family.

The bronze statue of General Wallace, west of the study, was cast in Paris from the model made for the Carrara marble statue, by Andrew O'Connor, presented to the United States Congress by the State of Indiana, for the Hall of Fame in the U. S. Capitol, Washington. It marks the spot where the "Ben-Hur" beech, one of the noblest of its kind, offered its protection to General Wallace when he was writing.

The garden is as it was made by General Wallace and all within the study is associated with him and his family.

The books are as General Wallace left them. The plaster medallions suspended from the picture-rail were models for decorating the stone frieze on the outside of the building. That over the front door, on the inside, represents:

1. The Prince of India. The others respectively:

2. Mother of Ben-Hur.

3. Tirzah, sister of Ben-Hur.

4. Oil painting. Copy of "The Three Ages," by Gerard (François-Pascal-Simon) le baron 1770-1837. Original in Musee Condé, Chantilly, France. It was brought from Paris and presented to General Wallace by his brother, William Wallace.

5. Carrara marble copy of Michelangelo's Lorenzo de Medici, brought from Florence by General Wallace. The original, sometimes known as "Il Penseroso," is one of the most celebrated statues in the world. It is interesting to note the features of the Florentine as shown on the bronze medal attached, brought from the palace of the Medici, Florence, the profile of which shows the physical defects that confronted the master. The peculiarities of the forehead are concealed by the helmet. That of the upper lip, by the natural posing of the finger across it.

6. Display fixture with letters, all of which except the first two, are from General Wallace's personal correspondence.

On the first page are presented a letter from Governor David Wallace, General Wallace's father; one from Major I. C. Elston, Mrs. Wallace's father; one with a sketch of the house in Brookville in which General Wallace

was born. The remainder of the page is genealogical matter pertaining to Elston and Wallace ancestry.

On the second page is a note from President Lincoln and the only likeness conveying the homeliness and sense of sadness overshadowing that man. Following which are letters from statesmen, warriors, churchmen, poets, novelists, historians and actors with some of General Wallace's own of marked character. One on page three is from General Dix, famous for the uncompromising patriotism of his General Order No. 1, in 1861: "If anyone attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." Also, same page, one from Mejia, Jaurez' secretary of state, governor general of Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, etc. Pages four and five; Henry E., Card. Archbishop of Westminster (Cardinal Manning);+John, Bishop of Portsmouth (Monseignor Virtue); John Marks Hanley, C. S. P.; Munir Pasha, first dragoman of his imperial majesty Sul-

tan Abdul Hamid. Pages six and seven; one from Hon. Henry Winter Davis, referring to the management alluded to by President Lincoln in No. 24. Also, by way of contrast pages eight and nine, correspondence with W. H. Bonney most desperate of outlaws, familiarly known as "Billy the Kid." At that time twenty-one murders had been proved against him. Also a sample blackmail letter; a sample threatening letter; one illustrating New Mexican troubles; one from Dr. Richard Gatling, inventor of the first rapid fire gun, rejected by U. S., accepted by France and called mitrailleuse; also, a letter from the Turkish minister, M. Mavroyeni, which led up to what is probably the greatest compliment General Wallace received, being an inquiry from the sultan, six years after General Wallace had left Constantinople, asking if there was any position or compensation in the gift of his majesty that would induce General

Wallace to return. Page ten; contents of the visitor's card basket in Constantinople, concluding with a rarely beautiful request for General Wallace's favorite text with his reply.

7. Oil painting brought from Naples by General Wallace, "After the Fête." A Neapolitan family floating in a barge on the Bay of Naples after a night of pleasure.

8. Oil painting of a Turkish princess. When General Wallace was United States Minister to Turkey, the sultan, Abdul Hamid, became his personal friend. As usual with oriental monarchs, he wished to make presents to those he fancied. They were always declined by General Wallace. In passing through the royal picture gallery, General Wallace saw what he pronounced the finest picture in his majesty's extensive collection and asked the loan of it to brighten his dull office-room. Of course it was returned when the time for departure arrived. All the same, it

was found in General Wallace's baggage in New York, given as becomes royalty.

9. Oil painting of Cherubs. Copied from part of a fresco by Murillo. Brought from Rome by General Wallace. The rosary is Roman.

10. Fixture showing some of General Wallace's commissions &c.

Page 1. Captain of the Crawfordsville (Montgomery) Guards Independent Militia. Signed by Governor Wright, 1856.

Page 2. Adjutant General of Indiana Militia. Signed by Governor Morton, 1861.

Also, Colonel of the Eleventh Regiment of Indiana Volunteers. Signed by Governor Morton, 1861.

Page 3. Brigadier General of Volunteers. Signed by President Lincoln, 1862.

Page 4. Major General of Volunteers. Signed by President Lincoln, 1862.

Page 5. Siege of Cincinnati, 1862. General Wallace's "Proclamation" in his own handwriting.

Also, resolution of thanks from the city council of the City of Cincinnati, 1862.

Page 6. Resolution of thanks from the legislature of the State of Ohio, 1863.

Also, commission in the Indiana Legion. Signed by Governor Williams, 1877.

Page 7. Commission as Minister Resident to Turkey. Signed by President Garfield, 1881. Note the extraordinary compliment in the lower left corner written by Garfield.

Page 8. State passport to Turkey. Also, letter of instructions. Both signed by Secretary of State Blaine, 1881.

Page 9. Commission as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Turkey. Signed by President Arthur, 1882.

Page 10. "The Squirrel Hunter's

Discharge" issued by Governor David Todd after the siege of Cincinnati.

Also, Civil War poem by General Wallace, "The Stolen Stars." Taken from Mrs. Wallace's scrap book. Published by *Harper's Weekly,* 1863.

11. Framed original of the manuscript reader's report on "The Fair God." Also, copies of the two manuscript readers' reports on "Ben-Hur." There were two of the latter because of doubt of the advisability of publishing a novel in which Christ was portrayed. Such novels had been failures and the precedents were against it. Mrs. Harper who had been shown the manuscript (see center-table case), took it home to examine over Sunday. She promptly reported that the firm "would publish that work if they never published another." Being of a deeply religious mind, she had been impressed with its influence for good. Authors making a beginning will be encouraged by reading these criticisms and then re-

calling that one million copies of "Ben-Hur" were sold in one transaction, February, 1913.

12. Clay figure of "Ben-Hur" as a galley slave. Sent anonymously to General Wallace.

13. Display fixture with General Wallace's favorite song. The arrangement and handwriting are by Mrs. Wallace. The view shows the General in his study. On the third page will be found a photograph of Mrs. Wallace with her favorite song arranged for the guitar. On the fourth page, Governor David Wallace, General Wallace's father, with his favorite song. These ballads present a contrast with those of modern taste. The title pages of the musical works following, seventeen in number, are part of the various compositions inspired by General Wallace's romances. With them is the orchestra score of the drama "Ben-Hur." Some old time violin pieces from the General's portfolio conclude with a study, drawn

and colored by General Wallace, of a violin afterward made for him.

14. In the book-case east side, will be found the raised letter edition of "Ben-Hur" for the blind in four volumes.

15. Original manuscript, printer's copy in ink, of General Wallace's "The Fair God."

16. Stone cannon balls found in the castle Roumeli Hissar on the Bosphorus. They were fired by Mohammed II against the walls as described in the "Prince of India," when artillery was used for the first time.

17. Marker from the catacomb of San Calixto. See "Ben-Hur," final page.

18. One of the original paving stones of the Appian Way, the artery to Naples and Brindisi, over which Rome trained her legions to bring back glory. No doubt the shadow of her greatest sons has been many times impressed upon this stone.

22. Philippine swords presented to

General Wallace by his nephew Colonel William Wallace, U. S. A., when serving in those islands. Colonel Wallace commanded the American contingent in Italy during the late war, achieving an enviable record as a diplomat and soldier.

23. In this book-case will be found Mrs. Wallace's scrap books with some of the various editions of General and Mrs. Wallace's works, including "Ben-Hur" in Arabic, French, Spanish, Italian, etc. Also, a silhouette of General Wallace's mother, the only likeness of her which he possessed. The inscription, "Mother," is his own. She died in his childhood, 1834.

24. Framed personal letters of commendation of General Wallace from three presidents of the United States. That from President Lincoln to Secretary Stanton refers to an effort General Wallace was making to bring together two republicans, Hon. Henry Winter Davis (see letter from him in No. 6)

and Governor Bradford, of Maryland, who had been at "outs." It was delicate diplomacy planned and managed by General Wallace to the great satisfaction of President Lincoln, who, in this letter, earnestly approved of General Wallace's design.

25. The large flag on the north wall was used for many years by General Wallace for decorative purposes.

26. Wood engraving of General Wallace executed by Harpers from a Sarony photograph.

27. Water color of General Wallace by Will P. Noble, colorist. Period of the siege of Cincinnati.

28. Framed inscription recording General Wallace's commissions, military record in two wars and insignia of the 8th Army Corps, Army of the Tennessee.

29. Wood engraving sent to General Wallace by Benson J. Lossing, the historian, because of its remarkable likeness to the general.

30. Majolica vase brought from Paris by General Wallace. It had taken the grand prize in the exhibit of its kind.

31. A medallion head of Christ. Study in plaster by General Wallace.

32. Wall tile in the north book-case is similar to the one, which displayed by "Ben-Hur," fell and struck Valerius Gratus, the New Procurator of Judea. Brought from Antioch by General Wallace.

33. The loving cups were presented to General Wallace. One by his companions of Indiana Commandery of the Loyal Legion, U. S. The other by Indiana authors, inscribed "A Testimony to the Enduring Worth of His Achievements in Letters. A Token of Respectful Admiration and Affection from His Hoosier Friends."

"Thro' all this tract of years
Wearing the White flower of a blameless life."

34. Photograph of General Wallace in a fishing camp on the lonely Kankakee.

35. Arms, shield and charm of a hostile Apache chief killed as he was reconnoitering General Wallace's body guard while the general was on an inspection trip as governor of the territory of New Mexico. The mark of the fatal bullet is near the center of the shield.

36. Oil painting of Hualpa in "The Fair God." Present from an unknown friend.

37. Censer from a Roman cathedral.

38. Photograph of General Wallace teaching his grandson, Lewis, to fish.

39. Photograph of General Wallace with his grandson, Noble, under the beeches.

40. Photograph of General Wallace in his flower garden adjoining the study.

42. Study in oil, "Old Age," by Thomas Buchanan Read, artist, poet and recitationist, a souvenir from him while a member of General Wallace's military staff at the siege of Cincinnati. Mrs. Wallace quotes him as saying in his charming manner, "I have fallen in love with many a woman, never with but one man—Lew Wallace."

43. Oil portrait of General Wallace at about thirty years of age. Artist unknown.

44. Oil portrait of Mrs. Wallace by A. Benziger, from a daguerreotype.

45. General Wallace's violin and Mrs. Wallace's guitar linked together with a fragment of Mrs. Wallace's wedding dress, May, 1852.

46. Antique chair brought from Rome by General Wallace.

47. Case containing General Wallace's uniforms as colonel and major general of the Eleventh Regiment

Zouaves. The bowie knife in the foreground was presented to him and is inscribed with the regiment's motto, "Remember Buena Vista."

48. Cane presented to General Wallace in the political campaign of 1856 inscribed, "J. Buchanan & Liberty."

51. The case in the wall over the west mantel was arranged by General Wallace personally. It contains his shoulder-straps of various ranks up to and including major general.

Sword-belt, sash, epaulets.

Derringer pistols presented by Colonel Derringer of Philadelphia.

Sword, "Presented to Brigadier General Lew Wallace by his fellow citizens of Montgomery county in recognition of his gallantry at Fort Donelson."

Service sword carried through the civil war.

Diplomatic sword used at embassy functions.

Also, and not least, a fragment of the Eleventh Regiment battleflag.

52. Flag of the Montgomery Guard, of Crawfordsville, of which General Wallace was organizer and captain.

53. Military chest used by General Wallace through the civil war. Inscribed "Col. Lew Wallace, 11th Regiment Volunteers, Indiana."

54. War horse trappings, McClelland saddle, bridle, holsters, spurs, etc., used through the civil war by General Wallace. Upon promotion, the saddle cover, with Brigadier General insignia, was presented to Colonel Elston with the expectation he would soon attain that rank.

55. Horse shoe from "Old John," General Wallace's war horse.

56. Confederate cavalry flag presented to General Wallace by Colonel Clendennen, 8th Illinois Cavalry, who captured it in his brilliant cavalry charge at Monocacy while covering the

retreat from that battlefield. The small confederate flag was taken from a lady who was wearing it on the street in Baltimore when General Wallace had command of the Middle Department.

The battle of Monocacy was General Wallace's own: facing disgrace from Halleck it was fought with a scratch force against the hopeless odds of six to one. He believed the latter's jealousy of Grant might permit Early to gain Washington and telegraphed the suspected strength of the raiders and the neglected defenses of the capital to Grant, who rushed the Nineteenth Army Corps to Washington via Baltimore. It could not have arrived in time to save the city without the twenty-four hours gained by Wallace's sacrifice. At the close of the battle Halleck deprived Wallace of his command but Grant as promptly restored him and in his Memoirs records the fight as, "almost a forlorn hope. If Early had been one day earlier he might have entered the

capital before the arrival of the reinforcements I had sent. Whether the delay caused by the battle amounted to a day or not, General Wallace contributed on this occasion, by the defeat of the troops under him, a greater benefit to the Cause than often falls to the lot of a commander of an equal force to render by means of a victory." Shortly after, General Grant invited General Wallace to visit him at City Point to view the operations before Richmond, paying him every attention for saving him from his error in trusting Halleck. Shiloh differences were there forgotten.

57. Solid shot from the battlefield of Monocacy.

58. Montgomery Guard knapsack, belt-buckle and drum. The latter went through the Mexican War in Colonel Lane's regiment before serving with the guards in drummer Watson's hands.

59. Montgomery Guard headquarter standard.

60. Flag of the Republic of Mexico carried in Mexico by General Wallace near the close of the civil war while delivering arms and munitions through the French blockade to the Mexican armies for use against Emperor Maximilian. These supplies enabled President Juarez to defeat and capture Maximilian. General Wallace at this time held the unique position of Major General, U. S. A., and Brigadier General of the Republic of Mexico. While this was unconstitutional, it was necessary for him to outrank the Mexican officers he came in contact with. A position of extreme delicacy brought to a highly satisfactory conclusion.

61. The bronze bust of General Wallace on the west mantel was cast from the clay modelled by Randolph Rogers, the sculptor, a parting souvenir of the siege of Cincinnati, 1862, where he was a member of General Wallace's military staff together with Thomas Buchanan Read (see No. 42) and James E. Mur-

doch, the actor. Rogers' most celebrated works were the bronze doors of the Capitol at Washington and his statue of "Nydia," the blind girl, in Bulwer's "The Last Days of Pompeii." This bust is a perfect likeness of General Wallace at that time, the period of his greatest activity. Its likeness to the water-color, No. 27, is apparent.

62. Floor tile from the Mosque of Sancta Sophia, Constantinople. By favor of the sultan.

64. Solid shot and canister from the battlefield of Fort Donelson. General Wallace was the first to enter Fort Donelson, General Buckner, the Confederate commander, surrendering to him.

65. A muzzle-loading, hair-trigger rifle from Fort Donelson. Picked up on the battlefield by General Wallace.

66. Winchester rifle used by General Wallace while governor of New Mexico.

67. Gavel used during one of the

Lincoln-Douglas debates. A present to General Wallace.

68. Oriental narghile with other oriental pipes brought from Constantinople by General Wallace.

69. General Wallace's fishing outfit. The recreation of his later years.

70. Case made by General Wallace for his violins.

71. General Wallace's chair, rug, tabouret, lap-board, etc., used while writing.

72. Mohammedan creed, "God is Great and Mohammed is His Prophet." In Arabic (Turkish). From Constantinople.

73. Titles of his majesty, Abdul Hamid, Sultan of Turkey. Written by Mrs. Wallace and then autographed by the sultan personally.

74. Turkish document accompanying the Imperial Decoration of the Medjiedie, First Class, conferred on General Wallace by the Sultan.

75. Pencil portrait by General Wallace of his imperial majesty, Sultan Abdul Hamid. For his title, see 73. This portrait is the best example of General Wallace's artistic ability.

It may not be amiss and certainly is no more than fair to say that General Wallace admired the sultan for his religious toleration and accomplished statesmanship. The abuse that seemed this sovereign's portion came from those thwarted by his diplomacy or who knew nothing but hearsay about him. He traced his lineage through four centuries, an unbroken succession, without the accession of a collateral branch. Educated in Paris, he there spent his youth in preparation for his responsibilities. During his reign, two presidents of the United States were assassinated. In New Orleans, Colorado and elsewhere occurred what in other countries we are pleased to term massacres and human beings were burned at the stake in every state in the Union. General

Wallace pronounced the Turkish soldiers the finest in Europe and the most poorly officered. Later events seem to confirm this opinion. Where they had German officers and supplies they proved their worth, capturing at Kut-el-Amara the only complete army surrendered in the recent war.

76. Bronze bust of 1st lieutenant William Noble Wallace, killed in action near St. Etienne, France, October 9, 1918. Made by Anthause Apartis.

79. Fixture showing Lieutenant Wallace's commissions, photographs taken by him on the battlefield, etc.

Page 1. Photograph of Wallace in his American ambulance at a *poste de secours* near Ft. Souville, Verdun. 1916.

Also, *Ordre de Mouvement* showing the form of the orders under which the wounded were picked up.

Also, photograph of French stretcher bearers in action.

Page 2. Print of American Sanitary Section No. 1 receiving citation and French *Croix-de-Guerre* for evacuation of wounded of three divisions at Souville-Tavannes in a particularly dangerous *secteur* of the Verdun field. With General Order No. 189, signed by Mangin, General Commandant; Bouchez Commandant 32d Division Infantry; de Casaubon, Surgeon Principal of the 1st Class. 1916.

Page 3. Commission as Lieutenant in United States Marine Corps Reserve. Signed by George Barnett, Major General Commandant. 1917.

Also, War Service Certificate United States Marine Corps. Signed by George Barnett, Major General Commandant.

Page 4. Commission as 2d Lieutenant, Marine Corps. Signed by Secretary of Navy Daniels. 1917.

Also, card from headquarters U. S. Marine Corps conveying the Fourragere of the colors of the French

Croix-de-Guerre No. 6257, to Lieutenant Wallace for having been twice cited in the French orders of the army.

Page 5. Citation of the 4th American Brigade, 6th Regiment of Marines. Order No. 10805 "D." Signed by Petain, Commanding General-in-Chief. 1918.

Page 6. Citation of 6th Regiment American Marines. Order No. 10886 "D." Signed by Petain, Commanding General-in-Chief. 1918.

Page 7. Commission as 1st Lieutenant Marine Corps. Signed by Secretary of Navy Daniels. 1918.

Also, recommendation of Captain George K. Shuler, U.S.M.C., and indorsement of John A. Lejeune, Post Commander, Quantico, Va. 1920.

Page 8. Recommendation by William S. Biddle, Adjutant General, regarding William Noble Wallace.

Also, affidavit of Augustus B. Hale, Captain, United States Marine Corps,

regarding 1st Lieutenant William Noble Wallace.

Also, photograph of shell casings of a French battery.

Page 9. "In Memoriam" of William N. Wallace, Marine Corps. Signed by Woodrow Wilson.

Also, "In Memory" of Lieutenant William N. Wallace. Signed by John J. Pershing, Commander-in-Chief United States Army. 1919.

Page 10. *"A la Memoire"* of Captain William N. Wallace, Marine Corps. Homage of France. Signed by Poincaré, President of the French Republic.

Also "In Grateful Memory" of 1st Lieutenant William Noble Wallace. Signed by George Barnett, Major General Commandant, United States M. C., 1919.

80. Case containing uniforms and decorations of Lieutenant Wallace. His first uniform was worn by him in the ambulance service for the French on the field at Verdun, France, before the U. S. entered the war. The others while in the Marine Corps, 1917-18. On the door are his portraits and decorations. Above are shells, shell-casings, German helmets, belt, artillery ammunition bag, signal flag, etc., with one of the knives used by the Senegalese in their charges, crossed with a German bayonet. Below is a machine gun from the Blanc Mont battlefield. With his uniforms are his sword, gas mask, helmet, etc. Also, shell parts, hand grenades, fuses and relics, all brought by him from the Verdun battlefields with some sent later from Chateau-Thierry and Belleau Woods.

The posters above, sent by him, were some of the first printed by the French.

Lieutenant Wallace was born in Indianapolis in 1895. Graduated from

public school, from Hill School and from Yale University. His war record begins with his enlistment in the American Field Ambulance Service in June, 1916. With Ambulance Section Sanitaire No. 1, he served around Verdun from June to late November, 1916. His Section received three citations. He received the American Field Service Medal with letter from the French Ministry of War, both of which are at 80.

Returning to the United States in December, 1916, he made up his studies at Yale College, passing his examinations in spite of the Dean's antagonism but was not allowed to participate in the graduating exercises of his class. His diploma was sent to him later.

Such was the reward by this official of Yale University to one who served France in her need.*

*This is but one example of Yale University treatment, accorded by the Dean, to those who at their own expense periled their lives for France.

Completing his college course, he entered the United States Marine Corps, graduating from the Officers' Training School at Quantico, Va. Appointed Second Lieutenant, he sailed for France February 10th, 1918. After training at the school near Meuse, he was graduated at the head of his class in the 1st Army Corps School at Gondricourt which gained him ten days at the front with a French division. Returning to his organization, he was assigned to the 83d Company, 6th Regiment, and fought with this company at Chateau Thierry and Belleau Woods. While leading his men, near Vierzy, in the attack on Soissons July 10th, he was severely wounded.

Rejoining his command on October 7th, then participating in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, his company was withdrawn for replacement but owing to his indifference to high explosive shell fire and skill in sketching, Wallace was retained, having volunteered to map the

enemy front line. With one comrade, this was accomplished but, returning in the early dawn across open country to headquarters at Blanc Mont ridge, he was struck by a shell. His comrade was overcome by concussion but taking the papers from Wallace's body, returned with them to the command post. The sketches were termed "vitally important" and the Distinguished Service Cross and, also, the Navy Cross were awarded him, posthumously, for "extraordinary heroism in action near St. Etienne, France, October 8, 1918." These decorations with his American Field Service Medal are at No. 80.

At the time of his death, Wallace was 1st Lieutenant, having been promoted to that rank September 6th, but he died without knowing of this recognition of his ability.

"He bartered youth for immortality," wrote one of his friends, a noted Indiana author;

"The knightliest of the knightly race,
"Who, since the days of old,
"Have kept the lamp of chivalry,
"Alight in hearts of gold."

"Such was this dear boy. The General came instantly into our minds when the dark news came, and we who knew the fine quality of both, may ponder how the elder comrade saluted with fine courtesy the knight of his own house in the green valleys where beyond these voices there is peace."

An Indianapolis newspaper in a memorial editorial said, " 'Whom the Gods love die young.' He was a soldier worthy of his traditions and had the fatal speed of those about to die young —that absorption of a lifetime in an hour which we find in those who hasten to have their work done before noon, knowing they will not see the evening. He carried the torch borne by his brave ancestors and did them honor. Friends who mourn his early death may cry, 'the pity of it,' but if he echoed characteristically in his heart the poet's wish

'A short life in the saddle Lord, not long life by the fire,' then, indeed, he had the career he wished." He was 23 years old.

81. Flag that flew over the William Noble Wallace camp of United States Marines at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1922. With it is a framed photograph of the camp and the letter which accompanied it from John A. Lejeune, Major General Commandant. This unsolicited tribute is an example of the fine comradeship which always distinguished the United States Marine Corps, whose steadfast reliability reminds one of the old guard of Napoleon and its immortal commanders.

Of the shell casings, Nos. 82 and 83 are from a German emplacement at Spincourt. The shells for which they held the powder were about 1,200 pounds weight and were dropped on Verdun twenty-two miles distant. No. 82 was discharged somewhat like a mortar, the shells arising to a great height.

No. 83 had greater explosive charges as is seen by its length. The pure silk bags for holding the explosive are seen at No. 84. The charge was measured by the number of bags used.

85. Wicker baskets for transporting shells.

86. Camp signs from a German artillery site on Blanc Mont ridge.

87. Kankakee landscape in oil by General Wallace. This river was the favorite resort of the Crawfordsville sportsmen. All have passed.

88. Oil copy of a river view by General Wallace.

89. General Wallace's easel, palette, brushes and artist's tools.

90. Unfinished study in oil. "Love Triumphant." Copied by General Wallace.

91. Unfinished painting in oil, "The Conspirators," by General Wallace.

The scene is in the Capitol grounds in Washington, D. C., on the occasion of the second inauguration of President Lincoln. The testimony at the trial of Lincoln's assassins showed that they watched the proceedings in a group and actually endeavored to reach the president but could not pass his body-guard. The sketches in pencil of the individual heads will be found in the center-table case. General Wallace was a member of the commission that convicted these conspirators, hanging Mrs. Surratt and others. The testimony proved they did their plotting at her home and that it was she who held them together, uniting the refinement of Booth with the brutality of Payne. Whenever he was afforded the opportunity, General Wallace expressed his satisfaction in being one of those selected to bring them to the bar of Justice.

92. To the left of the door upon entering is the Headquarters Flag of the First Brigade, Indiana Infantry, Thir-

teenth Division, U.S.A., in service at Llano Grande, Texas, 1916-17, from Lieut. Lew Wallace, Jr., Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier General Lewis, with his commissions signed by Governors Ralston and Goodrich; also, his commission as captain in U. S. Field Artillery.

Also, map of the battlefields of Bellicourt, France, showing the remarkable series of pushes of the 30th Division, Major General Lewis commanding, to which Captain Wallace was assigned by request of General Lewis, associated with English and Australians. The canal and tunnel of Bellicourt were considered impregnable.

With large and small shell cases, will be found Captain Wallace's portrait (93) with relics brought by him from the battlefields. Among them are his own helmet, spurs, mess kit, and side arms. Among the trophies are helmets, gas mask, mess kit, an anti-tank cartridge, No. 94; a machine gun cartridge

case No. 95, with cartridges, etc., all German. Also, bayonets of various nations and German helmet insignia, flare pistols and at top a "Luger" revolver.

96. Complete one-pound shells, the most accurate of all.

97. Pieces of shells. Note the sharp edges.

98. German armor which is quite unusual and seems a return to ancient days. Captain Wallace states armor was in experimental stages at the close of the war. This breastplate gives an excellent example of the stream effect of machine gun fire. Before the wearer could fall, he was pierced many times. With it is a German belt, bugle, an air plane bomb, the remains of an artillery panoramic sight, etc. Below is a bursted rifle, a rifle with signal attachment, a trench spade, etc.

99. Stereoscopic war views, 50 in number.

100. The table and lamp in the center of the study were ordered especially by General Wallace. The cover was brought by him from Constantinople and is of Turkish design and make. The glass case was afterwards added. In it are:

101. Original, first copy (in pencil) of General Wallace's manuscript of "Ben-Hur."

102. Original, printer's copy (in ink) of General Wallace's manuscript of "Ben-Hur."

103. Drawing in pencil by General Wallace of a map of the city of Antioch for use in connection with "Ben-Hur."

104. Fragment in pencil of General Wallace's "Fair God" composition.

105. Manuscript of one of General Wallace's Decoration Day addresses.

106. Pencil sketches by General Wallace of President Lincoln's assassins. See No. 91.

107. Pencil study by General Wallace for the central figure of his oil painting "The Dead Line," which was presented by him to the Terre Haute G. A. R. Other pencil sketches have their own names.

108. General Wallace's pen rack, paper weight, pens, scissors, etc.

109. Study in clay by General Wallace of a child's foot.

110. Daguerreotype of General Wallace.

111. Daguerreotype of Mrs. Wallace.

1902

GEN. LEW WALLACE
STUDY
WALTER D. ELLIOTT
Custodian
CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA

71.2009 084 08908